# YOMING'S SURPRISING INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN 1903

(Special to The Herald.)

HEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 26.—The story of Wyoming's industrial progress during the year 1905 presents many surprises, for while some industries made substantial, and in a few instances, phenomenal growth, others retrogated. Gold, copper and iron mining was not prosecuted with the same vigor as in 1902, and, although the returns are not all in from the hinnes of the western and southern portions of the state, it is believed that the output of coal will show a decrease during the year. The livestock industry in Wyoming shared the same fate as in other states, and the returns show a loss in mutton and wool and beef production.

Irrigated agriculture made rapid strides, and the record of ditches constructed and acres of land reclaimed during the year is unequaled by that

beef production.

Irrigated agriculture made rapid strides, and the record of ditches constructed and acres of land reclaimed during the year is unequaled by that of any previous season in the state's history.

Marked progress was also made in the development of the state's oil fields, several rich strikes being recorded dur-

The people of the state are highly gratified at the record made during the past twelve months in the face of unfavorable conditions, and they enter the new year with confidence and the determination to make 1904 the banner year in the state's industrial advancement.

State in Good Condition.

Wyoming's state government was never in a more flourishing condition than now. The various state offices have been conducted economically, new buildings have been built and old ones enlarged and the scope of work ex-tended all along the line to meet the demands of the increasing population and the rapid development of the nu-

and the rapid development of the numerous industries.

Wyoming's bonded indebtedness is
now \$280,000, but this amount will be
reduced to \$280,000 in a few days, there
being \$20,000 now en route to New
York to take up a portion of the The state levy for 1903 was \$284,766.36.

but of this amount less than \$10,000 has

The total revenues derived during the year ending Sept. 39, 1902, were 477,893.02. The bonded indebtedness of the sev-

I counties in the state, exclusive of state's indebtedness of \$260,000, is County bonds, \$1,109,220; school dis-

County bonds, \$1,109,220; school district bonds, \$255,659.50.

'This is a decrease from 1902 of \$127,-180 in county bonds, and an increase during the same period of \$57,961.50 in school district bonds. The increased indebtedness in school bonds was due to the fact that more school houses are being built, which in itself indicates Wyoming's growth in population.

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The condition of the banks of the state, which is perhaps a true barometer of business conditions generally in a commonwealth, are very satisfactory, although no such phenomenal gains were made in 1903 as during the

about seventy-five miles long and will carry sufficient water to irrigate seve-ral hundred thousand acres of land. Of the tract to be irrigated, however, Of the tract to be irrigated, however, 80,000 acree have already been segregated under the Carey act, and there is an additional tract of 35,000 acres to be reclaimed. The canal will be taken from the Shoshone river six miles above Cody and in a deep canyon in Cedar mountain. The land to be irrigated lies on the north side of the river. The cost of this project will approximate \$1,000,000.

The Orgon Basin project, between

The Oregon Basin project, between the Shoshone and Greybull rivers, is the largest yer undertaken in the state. the largest yet undertaken in the state. The company propose to divert water from the south fork of the Shoshone and convey it a distance of thirty miles to a natural reservoir, from which it will be carried by a system of canals to the lands to be irrigated. The reservoir, when completed, will store about \$100.000 ergs foot of water and the ergs. 700,000 acre-feet of water, and the system will reclaim about 225,000 acres of

A Mormon Enterprise.

The Mormon settlers will go ahead with the Wilwood canal. They propose to divert water from the south bank Work on the project will begin in the

spring.

There has been considerable development on the Big Horn river and numerous enterprises have been planned. Among these is the Hanover canal, taken from the west side of the Big Horn river, between Thermopolis and the mouth of the Nowood. It will be thirty miles long and will reclaim 15,-

The Bliff canal diverts water from he west bank of the stream and will e fifteen miles long and will reclaim

The Big Horn Basin canal, near Basin City, will be twenty-two miles long and will irrigate 8,000 acres.

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While material progress has been made in irrigation development in the Big Horn basin country, other portions of the state have not been idle and many projects are either under way at this time or have been planned. Among the more important may be mentioned the following:

The Boulder canal will take water from Boulder canal will take water

from Boulder canal will take water from Boulder creek, a tributary of New Fork, in Fremont county. It will be fifteen related to long and will firigate County of the best natural to the state.

al will divert water

Application For 605 Canals.

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The records of the state engineer's office show that since Jan. 1, 1903, appropriations have been filed for 605 canals and ditches, which will have a total length of 712 miles. The estimated cost of these canals is \$1,280,552, and they will irrigate 324,307 acres. These figures do not include the enlargement or extension of canals already in existence. During the same period 157 reservoir applications have been filed. The reservoirs vary in size from one acre to 5,000 acres.

The demand for agricultural lands in Wyoming is increasing and a new era has undoubtedly dawned for agriculture in this state. During the past few years the price of agricultural land has risen from \$2 and \$3 per acre to as high as \$50 and \$60 per acre, and the prospects are that desirable farm lands cannot be had in Wyoming for less than \$10 or \$12 an acre from now on.

The success of the Wheatland colony has probably done more to discredit the belief that prevailed for many years that Wyoming land was not suited for agriculture, that the altitude was too high, etc., than any other one thing. In the Wheatland colony the value of unimproved lands has increased from \$10 per acre in 1890 to \$30 in the present year, while improved land sells at from \$40 to \$60 per acre.

It has been demonstrated at Wheat-

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are taking advantage of the opportunities.

During the year the geological survey made exhaustive examinations of prospective reservoir and irrigation projects on the Platte and Shoshone rivers. Probably nothing will be done with the latter project, but it is almost certain that the government will construct a reservoir near Alcova, a dam being built in the Grand Canyon of the Platte. This, it is said, will be the largest reservoir in the world when completed, even larger than the great Assuan reservoir in Egypt.

Fruit Culture Profitable,

colony is promised a sugar factory for the near future, and the Mormon set-tlers in the Big Horn basin are arranging to put in a sugar plant. Tests have shown that the soll of Wyoming is unsurpassed for the growing of sugar beets, and the climate here, with



Ed Young's Apple Orchard, Near Fremont, Wyoming.



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Sheridau         211,797         506           Cambria No. 1         214,632         387           Cambria No. 2         216,790         297           Glenrock         89,000         75
Totals 747,687 1,296
In 1902 these mines produced 781,522 tons.

## HOW UTAH CONSOLIDATED PAYS BIG DIVIDENDS

The smelter at Murray and the mine at Bingham usually known as the Highland Boy properties are owned and operated by the Utah Consolidated Mining company. This company was organized in England, several years ago, but was absorbed in recent months by an American corporation of the same name. These properties are worked by probably as intelligent and successful management as any mintendence of the Rio Grande Western with a precision approaching that of the proverbial clock or watch. The ore is taken from the mine to the Rio Grande Western unit for operating converters. All manufactures are worked by probably as intelligent and successful management as any mintendence.

For the first time in many years, or since the size the first time in many years, or since the size that the size is the siz

While trying to muster the forces, get the machinery to running and reduce this debt he met with the interesting announcement that the mill had burned down. This assertion, however, was untrue, but added to the seriousness of the situation and increased the vigor of the football game with the company's shares among the brokers on the stock exchange.

Struggle From Bottom.

By small earnings, from persistent work, and by a series of assessments, the debt was wiped out, the machinery put in order, the holdings increased, litigation over water brought to a settlement and the water supply largely augmented. Mr. Madsen bravely stood by the guins, while all kind of runners were afloat until in August last a dividend of one cent a share, or \$1,500, was declared. This performance has been repeated since every month and at Christmas time a double dividend of \$3,000 was passed out, making a total distribution of \$3,000 in four months.

This property consists of thirteen claims. It is equipped with a sixteen stamp mill and a concentrator through which from fifty to sixty tons of ore

### <del>\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*</del> HOW TONOPAH HAS FARED

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The discovery of the mines of Tono-The discovery of the mines of Tonopah, proper, has had such a stimulating effect on the industry in that region that new camps in the same vicinity have been coming rapidly to the front. No less than three of them are now sending a respectable tonnage to the smelting works in this valley and, with the completion of the railroad which is to connect the parent camp with existing lines and thus make the marketing of them less expensive, such a volume of gold, silvents.

make the marketing of them less expensive, such a volume of gold, sliver and lead ores as will likely demand the erection of additional furnaces to accommodate them, is promised.

New Railroad Building.

The situation is one that must be gratifying to the inhabitants of the new districts—it is certainly so with everybody at this end of the line. No jealousies exist and none will be engendered, even though time should show that the new camps are greater than anything to be found in this state. During the past year the parent company in Nevada's new Eldorado has been sending to market an average of approximately 600 tons of ore per month. Whether it has all been reduced to bullion here or not does not matter. It comes here and the great smelting works in this valley have it to use or send elsewhere for treatment, as the demands of its business requires. The new railroad is practically under construction right.

In briefly reviewing the accomplishments of the year in the mining field of Utah, it would be ungenerous to pass unnoticed what is being done in outside fields, particularly those which are so closely cornected with the industry in this state.

Tonopah, the wonderful new camp of the neighboring state, Nevada, has not only become a regular contributor to the wealth of Utah by pouring dividends into the purses of many of this state's mining operators and investors, but in the short space of two years it has grown from nothing to a camp that is at the present time attracting world-wide attention. Several splendid producers and dividend payers are already made and, from the reports which are regularly sent out, it is apparent that the coming year will see the list largely augmented.

The discovery of the mines of Tonopah, proper, has had such a stimulation.

At Lone Mountain.

The \$50,000 dividend by the Montana-

to a close.

Two New Sections.

a doubt that the Surprise company will require a plant, though the management declares that development will be carried on throughout the winter before determining the size of the plant. A. R. Carter's Pine canyon property, the Brooklyn, to the west of it, the Great Buffalo, the Golconda, the Deer Trail and the Ione, are also in line and some, if not all of them, will be heard from in no uncertain tones during the year 1904.

Development work in all of these properties, as well as a number of others to the east, northeast and north of the Century, is progressing nicely and that portion of the camp gives promise of showing some mighty fine producers—producers not a whit behind the one mine of the eamp that has joined the state's regular dividend-payers during the year now drawing to a close.

The Park Valley camp is located boottlen, on the Raft River range of mountains. It is very easy of access, has numerous streams of water flowing through it imbered. The ores carry from \$2 or \$3 to \$50 or \$60 in gold to the ton, as well as some values in silver. It has been demonstrated at the Century mill that the ores can be very profitably treated by a combination of the amalgamation and concentration methods, and, as far as its own mine is concerned, it has been shown that the ores will average not far from \$10 per ton.

With similar conditions prevailing in the other properties which have been undergoing steady and systematic development for the restate.

undergoing steady and systematic de-velopment for the past two years, there is every reason to expect that within To the west in the Corner Canyon another year or two the output of the and Dove Creek sections, considerable camp will have reached a very respect work is also going an and the occas-able figure.

### STEADY PROGRESS AT THE CYCLONE MINE

The country of the stream and will make a str

At the coming camp of Stockton, a and a veritable mine was seemingly

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